# Gazette of the United States
AND
# EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 29 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1794. [Whole No. 487.]



THE YOUNG LADIES'
## Drawing Academy,
*Under the Direction of*
S. FOLWELL,
*Will, in a few days, be resumed.*

HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.

*One or two large Rooms,*
In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Laetitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.

*January* 13, 1794. diw

ADVERTISEMENT.
*Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec.* 28, 1793.
*FOR SALE,*
A Valuable Tract of LAND,
in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.
January 13. 2aw3w

Insurance Company.
*Philadelphia, January* 6, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9. w&s.1m.

## Treasury Department,
NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaster, At Reading, } in Pennsylvania.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles } per 100 rations.

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

## Parry and Musgrave,
*Goldsmiths & Jewellers,*
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
*An elegant Assortment of*
*SILVER & PLATED WARE,*
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

*NOTICE.*
BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. diw

*This day is published,*
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118 MARKET-STREET,
*(Price a quarter dollar)*
A short account of ALGIERS,
Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 6. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
*MADEIRA,*
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

## NEW BOOKS.
Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
*No.* 54, *South Second-street,*
Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
*A large and general Assortment of*
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. mw&stf

Bank of the United States.
January 6th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

*Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for* One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen.*

☞ *Gentlemen, in possession of Subscription papers for this Gazette, are requested to transmit them to the Editor's Office.*


*For the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Altho' it is believed that there is but little danger to be apprehended from *the declining* influence of the Democratic Society in this City, we can be at no loss to discover from the conduct of the *present active members*, the motives by which they were governed in bringing about its establishment.

With a view of impressing on the minds of our unsuspecting citizens, the evils which naturally arise out of such political institutions, I must beg you to *republish* the following excellent letter from a paper of last Summer.—

VIRGINIA, 27th July, 1793.

AT a meeting of Citizens, Hanover County, Virginia, the Principles, Articles, Regulations and Circular Letter of the Democratic Society, at Philadelphia, having been read and considered—

*Resolved unanimously*, That the following letter be addressed to DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq. and others, members of that Society.

*Fellow Citizens,*

THE principles recognized by your society being among those on which our free and happy Constitution is founded, no true Republican will hesitate to subscribe to them. We join you also most cordially in opinion, that at this crisis it is more particularly the duty of every individual to use his utmost efforts to remove the prejudices and conciliate the affections of all other fellow citizens; and that, to obtain these most desirable objects, it behoves all to cultivate on all occasions peace, order, harmony and *attachment to the Constitution;* and, having the general welfare only in view, sedulously to avoid even the appearance of party distinctions. But we cannot refrain, fellow citizens, from expressing our apprehensions that political societies, branched out and assuming powers to the extent you recommend, may, however pure and well intentioned in their commencement, be perverted into clubs of faction, as has been too often experieneed, and terminate at length in *Courts of Inquisition.* We apprehend that a dread at least of such consequences will at any rate excite *heart-burnings and dissentions*—fatal precursors of *Anarchy*, and its invariable follower—*Despotism.*

We are happy in the conviction that the citizens of the United States, who of their own free choice have adopted the Constitution under which we enjoy *Peace, Liberty, and Independence*, are fully competent, by the modes prescribed by that Constitution, to correct the abuses which may and will, from time to time, creep into this and *all other human institutions.* We are happy also in the conviction, that the citizens of our free independent Republic can, without being driven to the necessity of forming themselves into societies or parties (proper at certain times for *subjects of monarchical and despotic* governments, where the correction of abuses or change of public men cannot otherwise be brought about) approve and aid those whose valor, virtue and patriotism, contributed to procure and continue to preserve to us the blessings of *Peace, Liberty & Independence*, and can by *constitutional modes too*, discountenance or punish their public servants of a contrary description, and change the whole system of government, when they judge it proper to do so.

We are more particularly averse at this time to the appearance of party distinctions, which too often end in civil dissentions, being deeply affected by the horrid massacres and devastations recently experienced by our insular friends, with whom we sincerely sympathize on the melancholy occasion. We deprecate the like dreadful calamities, which will inevitably deluge our common country, should party differences sever the fraternal band and dissolve the Union—that barrier which alone can save us from the miseries of civil discord, and its certain consequence—foreign domination. It is *Union alone* that can continue to us the *peace and honors of an Independent, and the happiness of a Republican Government.*

We are, with great respect,
Your Fellow Citizens.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 8.
*(Continued.)*

The following motion was made and seconded:

ORDERED, That the Secretary of the Treasury do lay before this House the following statements, to wit.

First. A Statement of the domestic debt of the United States, as due on the 1st day of January 1794, specifying under distinct heads—

1st. The funded debt, distinguishing the six per cents, three per cents, and deferred stock, and in each kind of stock, stating separately, the amount created by the assumption of the state debts.

2d. The registered debt.

3d. The debt subscribable to the loan of the United States, but which not being funded or registered at the Treasury, is not entitled to a dividend.

4th. The balances due to creditor states and already funded (if there be any such) being the excess of the sums respectively by law assumed, for such states, above the sums actually subscribed in the debts of the said states.

5th. The domestic loans for cash contracted since the commencement of the present government, stating the respective times when borrowed & when becoming due, together with the rate of interest.

6th. All other kinds of domestic debts not specially included under the five preceding heads, for the payment of which no appropriations have been made.

Second. A Statement of the domestic debt redeemed since the commencement of the present government to the first day of January 1794, distinguishing the different species of debt, and specifying the mode of redemption, and, when redeemed for money, the amount of monies expended in purchasing the same.

Third. A general statement of the foreign debt of the United States, as due on the 1st day of January 1794, stating separately the French debt, the other debts contracted before the commencement of the present government, and the loans contracted since that time; and specifying in each debt or loan the original amount, the time from which the interest commenced, the payments already made, with the dates of the same, and the places where paid, the amount yet due, and the respective times when the same shall become due.

Fourth. A specific account of the application of the monies obtained upon foreign loans contracted since the commencement of the present government, to the 1st day of January 1794, stating the amount of the monies drawn over to America and of those applied in Europe, together with the dates of such applications or drafts.

Fifth. A summary statement of the actual receipts and expenditures from the commencement of the present government to the last day of December 1793, including all monies received on account of the United States, such parts of the foreign loans as have not been drawn over to America only excepted; distinguishing the monies received under each branch of the revenue and the monies expended under each appropriation, and stating the balances of each branch of the revenue remaining unexpended on the 31st day of December 1790; specifying separately such balances as were on that day in the Treasury, and such as were uncollected or in the hands of any banks, officers, or other persons.

Sixth. Similar and separate statements for the years 1791, 1792, and 1793, respectively, specifying separately in each

ſtatement under each branch of the revenue, the monies received on account of the revenue of that year and thoſe received on account of the revenue of each preceding year, and ſtating, ſo far as the ſame is now practicable, the amount of all monies, bonds or ſecurities on hand on the 1ſt day of January 1794, with the times of payment of ſuch bonds or ſecurities.

ORDERED, That this motion lie for conſideration.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident, the Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed the bill ſent from the Senate for concurrence, entitled, 'An act making an alteration in the flag of the United States."

"They have appointed a joint committee for enrolled bills on the part of the Houſe and deſire the concurrence of the Senate in the appointment of a joint committee, on *their* part." And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives laſt mentioned, for the appointment of a joint committee—and

ORDERED, That Mr. Vining be the committee on the part of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the concurrence of the Senate in this order.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Thurſday, January 9.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, That they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," and that it was duly enrolled.

Mr. Beckley the clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives brought up the laſt-mentioned enrolled bill, ſigned by the Speaker. And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the ſaid enrolled bill, and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Vining from the committee laſt mentioned, reported, that they had this day laid the ſaid enrolled bill before the Preſident of the United States.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate took into conſideration the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, reſpecting the appointment of the Honorable Albert Gallatin a Senator of the United States.

On motion

ORDERED, That the further conſideration of the report be poſtponed until to-morrow.

A motion was made

"That the following amendment be recommended to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, as part of the conſtitution of the United States, two-thirds of both Houſes agreeing thereto.

"The powers of the government of the United States ſhall not extend to curtail or abridge the limits of the United States, as defined in the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the ſaid States, dated at Paris the 3d day of September 1783, nor ſhall the ſtate rights of pre-emption to Indian hunting grounds, within the reſpective limits after a fair treaty and ſale, be queſtioned.

Ordered, That this motion lie on the table.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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*From the Connecticut Courant.*

THERE is at all times among our people a curioſity to know the ſtate of politics, and eſpecially the temper of Congreſs. This curioſity is peculiarly ſeaſonable in the preſent critical and alarming ſtate of American affairs. Much wiſdom firmneſs and perſeverance have been diſplayed by our government during the laſt ſix months to keep our politics from running into confuſion and ruin: But theſe would not have been ſufficient to extricate them from the ſnares that French emiſſaries, reinforced by an antifederal faction, had ſpread for our peace, had not good conduct been aſſiſted and crowned by peculiar good fortune. The enthuſiaſm for the French in Philadelphia, and in ſome other ſea ports, was blind and violent enough to have hurried our country into the war, if thoſe who undertook to make a hack of our folly had not over driven it.—They hurried even thoſe who ſeemed to be willing to run head foremoſt into the war, quite out of breath. Had he buſineſs of privateering been conducted with more ſkill and addreſs, our people would have been engaged, in very great numbers in making a piratical war upon England, and our country would have been involved in it beyond the power of retreating. Luckily however, the French emiſſaries made a miſtake in ſuppoſing our people more crazy than they really were, and in conſequence they came to their ſenſes.—The whole country cried out againſt privateering—the Preſident found a ſolid ſupport, and the hopes of the war-party ſeemed to be deſtroyed.

The eyes of the nation have been turned to Congreſs; the unanimous approbation of both houſes of the proclamation, and other meaſures of the Preſident to preſerve a fair and impartial neutrality, has lulled to ſleep the jealouſy that watched over America's peace, as if war being voted out of Congreſs it was now impoſſible to engage it. The danger is not over. Our citizens are not to be led into the pit with their eyes open: nevertheleſs they may be led into it. New ſchemes are to be tried; the project is now to *trick* the country into the war.

It was certainly natural for our citizens to feel good wiſhes in favor of the French nation. I ſhould almoſt diſown an American for a fellow-countrymen if he did not earneſtly deſire that liberty and good government may be enjoyed by every nation of the earth.—It will certainly be very great good luck if we make ſhift to keep out of the war, and one very wiſe and ſalutary meaſure to that end is the ſolemn declaration of the Preſident, announcing to the world that our neutrality ſhall be fair and impartial. It concerns the good faith, the truth and honor of our country, that we adhere to the *ſpirit* of this pacific aſſurance, as well as that we abſtain from privateering and all other acts of hoſtility. We have a *right* to enjoy our own private ſentiments and to expreſs them freely; but without conteſting the *right* of any perſons to be as raſh and illiberal as they think proper, is it prudent, manly or even honeſt, after the declaration of an impartial neutrality on our part, to fill every newſpaper and every circle of company with enthuſiaſtic profeſſions of attachment, and even devotedneſs, to the French cauſe, accompanied with the moſt provoking expreſſions of ſcorn and hatred of the Engliſh? There is as much true dignity for a neutral nation to forbear taking a ſide as to intermeddle with the quarrels of others. It is below the American character to wrap ourſelves up in the cloak of neutrality to ſhew our ſcorn, hatred and ill will towards thoſe nations with whom we are at peace. What is this but to ſhew that we are *neutral enemies*—that although our government abſtains from war the ſpirit of our people is hoſtile: Yet ſuch has been the complexion of ſeveral of our newſpapers, which are not only a diſgrace to our country, but contribute all they can to involve it in the war. That ſuch is their tendency, and to a degree that is dangerous, will be manifeſt to any one who will take the trouble to reflect on the alarming and unparalleled ſtate of our affairs. Almoſt every European nation is in a frenzy of deſperation and rage.—Their paſſions have mounted to a height unknown in former wars. In ſuch a ſtate, it is but a word and a blow. In the boſom of America we have a faction, the unrelenting enemies of the national government, and now the devoted tools of French emiſſaries, who after having vented all the abuſe and inſult poſſible on the combined powers, are eagerly impatient to proceed from words to blows. Is this a time for a nation, whoſe exiſtence would be hazarded by a war, to irritate and inſult thoſe powers of whom it calls itſelf the impartial friend? It is the ally of Holland, and Spain was its early benefactor in a ſeaſon of diſtreſs. Inſtead of gratitude, that ſtalking horſe of the French war-faction, ſhall we go on to return evil for good, and to whet all their reſentment to an edge? We may thus accompliſh the end our diſaffected party have been long eagerly purſuing, to make almoſt all Europe our enemies. When nations by mutual ſcorn and inſult are thus made to hate each other very heartily, the ſtronger will find it no hard matter to make a pretence for a war upon the weaker.—Our diſaffected have done all they can to furniſh them both the pretext and the inclination. The public ſhould mark it well that the French emiſſaries immediately joined the party diſaffected to our own government—filled the newſpapers with abuſe of our own officers, and even dared to attack our firſt magiſtrate, ſpared no means to vent inſults on the Britiſh, and to give it the ſhew of being the ſenſe of America, courted flattery for themſelves and the ruling faction in France from every quarter—actually engaged American citizens to wage war on the Britiſh trade, and tampered with juſtice itſelf to get juries to clear the offenders. They have even dared to threaten us with the reſentment of France, becauſe we did not uſe the force we have not got to repel the Engliſh from ſearching our veſſels, at the very moment when the French themſelves in the face of their own treaty with America are uſing us ten times worſe—and to make the inſult to this country as mortifying as our very Jacobins can bear, they tell us if we cannot protect our own flag, if we have not the ſpirit becoming an independent government, to let them know it and they will do it for us. The French and thoſe known to be in connection with them, are the loudeſt in their clamours againſt the Engliſh. If we are not to go to war, why excite thoſe reſentments which will render it difficult to reſtrain our citizens? They demand, are we to bear every thing and to bear it always? It is anſwered, are we to quarrel with every nation that gives us any occaſion? France has certainly offended us more cruelly than a nation with whom we have no treaty, by ſetting aſide the only article of her treaty, that is worth a farthing to America. Shall we go to war with France? O no, by no means—they offer for her many excuſes and palliations; and why ſhould not we palliate the wrongs offered us by other nations, ſince we are not prepared nor diſpoſed to go to war? England alledges the law of nations as a juſtification for her obſtructing our trade to France. Doubtleſs if we chuſe to have a war on our hands we may have one without delay, and we have ſuffered wrongs, or at leaſt can pretend we have ſuffered enough from every one of the powers now engaged to take our choice whom we ſhall quarrel with—obſerving however, that if we ſingle out an adverſary we muſt expect the whole gang of his aſſociates to fall upon us.

Judge therefore, of the difficulty of keeping America from catching fire and burning as Europe now does. We have a faction always preparing tinder and watching an opportunity to ſtrike fire.—There has long been a clamor againſt the commercial regulations of England.—The Algerine buſineſs has enflamed the reſentments of many perſons, and the war party ſee that the opportunity is favorable to ſet fire to the train they have been ſo long preparing. It is propoſed to forbid all intercourſe with Britain, or to impoſe heavy ſhackles on the intercourſe with that country. Is any one ſo ſhallow as not to ſee the conſequence? Our language has long been partial, if we proceed to make our conduct partial alſo, it will be war inevitably. The ſucceſs of this project is to be dreaded, but I hope if we are to have war, we ſhall chuſe it, inſtead of being thus cheated into it.

HENRY.

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## UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, January 4.

A letter from Mr. Brown, of Oporto, to Mr. Church, at Liſbon, dated October 15th, 1793, has the following particulars: "Laſt week entered this port, an Engliſh letter of Marque, named the Oporto. Capt. Hamilton from Liverpool, who captured on his paſſage here an American veſſel named the Birmingham, William Foſter, maſter, bound from Baltimore to Amſterdam, on ſuſpicion of his being deſtined to ſome port in France—Her cargo conſiſting as per note incloſed, and by which you will pleaſe to obſerve, that the three black ſailors therein mentioned are free Americans born, and notwithſtanding, they are forced to remain on board againſt their will.

Contents of the cargo of the American veſſel, the Birmingham, William Foſter, maſter, taken on her paſſage from Baltimore to Amſterdam, by the Engliſh veſſel the Oporto, Capt. Hamilton, who ſent her to Liverpool, viz.

290 Hogſheads of Tobacco. 145 Barrels, 17 Hogſheads, 13 Tierces, 490 Bags Coffee. 90 Bags, 10 Barrels Cocoa, 58 Hogſheads Sugar. 23 Bales, 3 Puncheons, Skins. 49 Bundles, 2 Cales, 7000 Staves, Sarſaparella.

The Captain and 3 men were conveyed to Liverpool; the Mate, on Sailor and 3 Negroes brought to Oporto; the two former are already gone to America, and the Negroes on board the Oporto.

The French National Convention have iſſued a new ſilver coin, ſince the decapitation of Louis XVI.—One of which, of Six Livres value, a correſpondent has ſent to the Editor. It bears on one ſide, the Genius of Liberty, in an angelic form, inſcribing on a tablet "The Conſtitution." Behind her are Faſces, ſurmounted by the Cap of Liberty, and in her front a "Cock" the emblem of vigilance—The words incloſing the device, are—"1793—*Regne de la loi.*" On the reverſe is a wreath of Oak-leaves, incircling the words, "Six Livres"—with a motto, "*L'An, II. Republique Francoiſe.*"

## PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 15.

HAVRE, Nov. 2.

In my laſt of the 8th ult. I informed you of the general riſing to cruſh the efforts of deſpotiſm at a blow, I now have to inform you of ſome of the effects of thoſe vigorous meaſures. The Duke of York is made priſoner, and has been conducted to Liſle. It has been propoſed in the Convention to expoſe him in Paris to public view in an iron cage, in return for the treatment which one of our deputies at Toulon experienced from the Engliſh, and for the enormities committed in that city.

One hundred and thirty deputies have been arreſted, ſeveral have been guillotined, and others are under trial.

Valenciennes, Queſnoy, and Conde, are evacuated. Furnes, Nieuport and Malines are taken. Oſtend is bombarded, and the port of this city is to be filled up when taken.

Our 44,000 municipalities are equipping each a horſeman completely accoutred. All our young men from 18 to 25 years of age are marching towards the frontier.

It is the intention of the National Convention to make all the deſpots their enemies beg pardon, and humbly ſue for peace. The rebels in Vendee are exterminated; their leaders are taken. The army in that quarter march to Toulon, which muſt ſoon be retaken.

Lyons is taken, and is now called the Freed City.

I believe that overtures are to be made for a offennſive and defenſive treaty with the United States of America. I hope they will not be found backward in this buſineſs. Their exiſtence as a republic depends on our ſucceſs. *Gen. Adv.*

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## A PROCLAMATION,

*By the QUEEN of PORTUGAL.*

*Her moſt Faithful Majeſty wiſking to manifeſt on every occaſion juſtice and clemency, and to giwe a proof of the good faith which actuates this court in all its acts, has been pleaſed to order in conſequence of the expoſed ſituation, under which the American navigation labours, from the cruiſers of Algiers in the ocean, to give a convoy to all the American veſſels belonging to the United States of America, which may be in her different ports, and to be ſo protected to a proportionate diſtance. And moreover, has directed the neceſſary guarda coſtas to be ſent out for the protection of thoſe veſſels expected, and for this purpoſe the Algerine privateers that may be met with, are to be appriſed of this reſolution, in order that they may not make prizes of ſuch American veſſels which ſhe protects, as being bound to the ports of this kingdom.*

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A Correſpondent obſerves, that if the United States ſhould prohibit foreign veſſels from taking off their produce, one evident conſequence muſt reſult, and that is, all competition in the market will be cut off—Whether this will not for ever operate to the injury of the agricultural intereſt, muſt be left to the wiſe men of Gotham to determine.

A Correſpondent would enquire, whether the ſhipping of the United States, is not rapidly encreaſing—Whether this increaſe muſt not neceſſarily continue—and whether this increaſe muſt not in a few years and in the beſt poſſible way give us that aſcendancy, which to ſay the beſt, we run the riſque of poſtponing to a more diſtant day, by attempting to graſp it by projects and experiments.

## Continuation of Foreign Intelligence, by the Washington, from Cork.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 29.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jarvis' flag continues in the Boyne, it is therefore probable that he is to convoy the trade to the West-Indies; but the idea of carrying an armament there is certainly given up for the present.

The transports with the troops intended for the West-Indies, sailed yesterday morning at six o'clock with a very favorable gale, and must nearly reach Ostend this evening.

DOVER, Oct. 29.

This morning passed by to the Downs, about 18 sail of transports, with 7000 troops on board, under convoy of two frigates, bound from Portsmouth to Ostend.

The gun-boats, which have remained here since the siege of Dunkirk, left this harbor yesterday morning for Nieuport.

LONDON, October 30.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received in addition to the intelligence brought by our private letters from Ostend, an account of the raising of the siege of Maubeuge, which it is said, was occasioned by the defeat of General Clairfait, who was forced to cross the Sambre in great precipitation. This defeat of the Austrian General is alluded to in other Ostend letters.

Although the account of the raising of the siege was transmitted to us from most respectable authority, the want of time has not enabled us yet to make such an enquiry as would induce us to pledge ourselves to the truth of the account.

It is determined, that 140 independent companies are to be regimented, ten companies to a regiment. The field-officers are to be taken from old regiments, Captains to be majors, majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels, &c. without purchases, and their former commissions to be sold, the produce of which is to be applied towards the recruiting service.

*Raising of the Siege of Maubeuge*

This intelligence was received from Lord Elgin's brother, the hon. Mr. Bruce who is at Brussels.

The French for several days past, had made sallies from their entrenched camp at Maubeuge. As in many of those they had been successful, it was resolved to make a general attack on the division under gen. Clairfait.

The attack was conducted with such force and perseverance, that Gen. Clairfait was under the necessity of dispatching an aid-de-camp to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, requesting him to advance immediately to his assistance

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg accordingly crossed the Sambre with his whole army.

The assistance which the Prince furnished to Gen. Clairfait, was not so efficacious as to resist the torrent which the French poured upon the Allied army. It was only sufficient to prevent Gen. Clairfait's army from being cut to pieces.

After a vigorous endeavour to drive the French back to their entrenched camp, the allied army found it necessary to retreat, and recross the Sambre.

The raising of the siege was the necessary and immediate consequence of this defeat.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg had two horses killed under him.

The bad news, which was transmitted to us yesterday, by an express that left Ostend a day after the mail; but which we did not think proper to publish, lest we should give groundless alarm, was, that the Duke of York had been obliged to throw himself, with his whole detachment that was to reinforce the Prince of Cobourg, into Valenciennes, where he was said to be surrounded by the French.—One part of this we now find to be undoubtedly true; the other part, it is to be hoped will not be confirmed, by the letters which we impatiently expect from the Continent, by the Flanders mail now due.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 16.

The Commissioners and Secretary of the district of Louviers, for discovering non-juring priests, wrote to the National Convention, as follows:

"The genius of Liberty conducted us in the middle of the darkest night, to the retreat of a non-juring priest, more than four-score years old, on whom we found 50 pieces of gold of 24 livres, 66 pieces of silver, of 6 livrss, stamped with the old mould, which formed the treasury of this refractory obstinate man, with a gold watch and a Manheim snuff box, &c."

Second announced that he had found out the means to direct balloons at pleasure, and from this discovery he thinks the enemy will receive great injury.---Referred to the Committee of Public instruction, where Second will exhibit his discovery.

Lacombe St. Michel, Commissioner in Corsica, wrote from Calvi, under date of October 1, that the English, after having cut off all communication by sea, had summoned Bastia, and St. Florent, and were determined to attack the latter place in concert with Paoli, who directed the attaek by land: but a violent storm obliged the English to retire.—Paoli has been repulsed, and the Corsicans have not been more successful.

Saint Just made a report on the law against the English. The English, said he, have violated towards us the Law of Nations in an atrocious manner, and the Decree against them is only a consequence of that distrust with which the English Government has justly inspired us. It is wished that the law should extend to all foreigners. It is not evident that the more numerous these whom we endeavor to intimidate, the fewer we shall in reality intimidate? We have not passed a law against the English people, but against their government. Let England awake. We will assist her as friends to rid herself of Kings. Since the English have massacred the Representatives of the People, at Toulon, the House of Commons ought to tremble for itself: the blow inflicted upon us strikes against it. Those who wish that the law should extend to other foreigners, do not perceive that the other Powers have not the same exclusive system with the English. We ought to be in a state of revolution, of force and of energy, against a people who are in a state of treachery. It is by force that we shall conquer. Brissot deceived the Convention by philosophy. In the present moment, they wish to deceive you by politics. The following is the plan of the decree proposed by the committee of public safety.

Art. 1. Foreigners born subjects of the powers, with whom the Republic is at war, shall be confined till the peace.

2. They shall be treated with care.

3. Women married to foreigners, previous to the law, are not included in the decree, provided they are not suspected, or married to suspected persons.

Chabot demanded that the conduct of foreigners should be examined into, before they were confined, as there might be found among them, persons of integrity, and that a tribunal should be created for that purpose. He ackuowledged that he had espoused a foreigner, but that he was not influenced by this consideration, and that he was ready to sacrifice nature to his country.

Robespiere replied, that all foreigners are suspected persons, that the most patriotic are the most dangerous; that they are the concealed agents of Austria, which still keeps up a considerable faction in the bosom of the Republic.—The 31st of May was fatal to the Anglo-Prussian faction. The law against foreigners will be fatal to the Austrian faction. This law is rigorous; it will without doubt involve some valuable philosophers, but these are few and besides the law is so magnanimous, that it will find apologists even in those who are affected by it.

Barrere.—"We shall then have a perfect Revolutionary law, namely, a law without any exception. The English have committed the most attrocious offence, by massacreing a Representative of the People, and the infamy of that transaction can only be expunged by the ruin of England."--(Loud applause.)

Several exceptions were presented to the preeeeding law; they were rejected, and the plan of the decree adopted. The exceptions were referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

*A Savannah paper of the 18th ult. says—Information is said to have been received in town, that the Creek Indians have commenced Hostilities upon the Spanish Settlements in Florida.*

*FROM A CORRESPONDENT.*

He who is more noisy than his neighbors about his religion, will soon be set down for a man that has none. It is a sure mark of a designing hypocrite, who would set up the shew for the reality, and make his market of the shew. The same remark is applicable, and should be invariably applied to the political hypocrites—those posture masters, and makers of grimace, who would have the world rate the merit of principles by the bluster of those who pronounce them. It is no hard matter for a dozen frothy ranters to get together, and, in effect to bully the still sensible, honest people as much as they may chuse. A Democratic club to make it's resolves respected, should come forth—Who are these men that would govern us from their dark hol • ? Are they superior in light and information, in virtue, or character to other men? if not, why do they take it upon them to dictate as a body? A freeman may petition after having elected rulers—the press is free. There is no need of combinations and clubs. Let us know who they are, that we may judge what they are. It looks very like aristocracy, for persons of restless fiery spirits, to cabal together, in order that their knot may have more power and influence than equal laws give to as many citizens who quietly mind their business. Marius was president of a Democratic club in ancient Rome, afterwards Cataline and Clodius, were members.

## SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York, January 13.

Ships, Ann, Walker, Bristol; Washington, Silvester, Ireland; America, Bright, Lisbon; Enterprize, Nowlen, Ostend and Guernsey.

Brigs, Julia, Riley, Turks Island; Ann, Byrne, Jamaica; Nancy, Harrison, Dublin; Charlotte, Saler, Gaudaloupe; Abigail, Tripe, Portsmouth, (N.H.) Eliza, Stevenson, Domimique.

Sloop Eliza, Johnston, New Providence.

Schooners, Aim, Mossrat, Curacoa; Molly, Leonard, Martinique.

Capt. Bright of the ship America, left Lisbon the 5th November, in company with the following American vessels, under convoy of two 74 gun-ships, two frigates of 36, and two brigs of 20 guns; granted by her most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, as protection against the Algerines.

Ships, Lark, Munro, Providence; Wilmingron, M'Gee, Wilmington; Joseph, M'Cannon, Portland; Nancy, Goodridge, Newbury-Port.

Barque Henry, Roberteau, Newbury-Port.

Brigs, Leopard, Goudnage, Beverly; Nancy, Harris, Philadelphia; Lively, Mayhew, Newbury-Port; Recovery, Hazard, New-London; Union, Keaquick, New-York; John, Barret, Norfolk, (Virgin.)

Schooner Elsy, Wells, Boston.

*Capt. Bright left at Lisbon, the following Vessels:*

Ship Harden, Williams, Philadelphia.

Brigs, Sukey, Ch. R. Perry, R. Island; Elizabeth, M. Bombery, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; ——, Hoyt, Newbury Port; St. Maria, ——, Baltimore.

A British frigate arrived at Lisbon, 23d October. One of the officers informed Capt. Bright, that they had spoke the ship President, Capt. Ross, belonging to Philadelphia, off Cape St. Vincent, then in possession of the Algerines.

Capt. Leonard, spoke the Commission ship, Nancy of Liverpool, Capt. Molyneux, of 22 guns, who boarded him.—After examining his papers with polite attention, permitted him to proceed. He spoke in the Mona Stratis, a fleet of Spanish men-of-war, consisting of 7 sail of the line, viz. one of 90, three of 84, two of 74, and one of 64 guns; together with two frigates from Porto Cabello, bound to Cape Nichola-Mole, as he was informed by the Commodore. Capt. Leonard supplied them with sundry necessaries for which they paid him a generous price, and treated him with great politeness.

*To the Creditors of the French Republic.*

☞ SUCH persons as are Creditors of the Republic of France, for supplies sold to their commissioners in the West-India islands, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Thursday evening the 16th inst. to consider of the best means of making application for payment of their respective debts.

## *Congress of the United States.*

*House of Representatives.*

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

After reading and referring several petitions—a motion was made to go into committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, respecting the foreign commerce of the United States—This motion was succeeded by another, to suspend the consideration of this subject, till the correspondence of the Executive with the British Minister should be printed and in the hands of the members—this motion was negatived—and the House went into committee—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The Debate was continued till near three o'clock—when the committee rose, and reported progress.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a letter from M. Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the United States, dated the 20th December 1793—and a copy of the proceedings of the Legislature of South-Carolina. The letter was read—it states that the minister had not authorized the enrolling, arming and equipping of any armed force in any part of the territory of the United States, but that pursuant to authority and instructions from the Executive Council of the French Republic he had delivered commissions to sundry republican citizens in the state of South-Carolina who had determined to expatriate themselves—these persons were to go to join the people called Savages, to fight under the orders of the French Republic against their enemies, the English and Spaniards.

A further communication on the subject is mentioned in this letter.

The proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina relative to this business were then read—by which it appears that a number of persons in that state had accepted commissions and instructions from Mr. Genet—that they had proceeded to enlist, equip and arm sundry persons pursuant thereto;—these, when embodied, were to rendezvous in Georgia, and to act on the Spanish settlements on the Frontiers, or otherwise in conjunction with a French fleet, in case such fleet should appear on the Southern coast.

(*To be continued.*)

## NEWS.

WHEN men are in a gaping humor,
What may not be th' effect of rumor!
A host of learned legislators,
*Sedate, commercial commentators,*
By rumor taken by the ears,
Prove restive like a colt in geers;
And in a buzz of agitation,
*Adjourn*—the business of the nation!

☞ *The continuation of Mr. Smith's Speech to-morrow.*

## STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

*In the House of Representatives,*

December 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

*Resolved*, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. And that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

*Resolved*, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

*Ordered*, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

*In the SENATE,*

December 21st, 1793.

*Resolved*, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

cwtNov.

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Monro on diseases of armies
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Chaptal's chemistry.

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December 11. d

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And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

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Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.
Frankford, Dec. 16. t&sstf.

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As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.
December 10. 2awtIJ.

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33. CADMUS or a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language, illustrating, by a Philosophical division of Speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing the Orthography and Orthoepy. With an Essay on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Surd and consequently, Dumb to speak, by Wm. Thornton, M. D. Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by the Philosophical Society, in December, 1792.——N. B. *Cadmus* is printed in a fine 8. vol. and sold by the Publisher hereof.
34. Observations on the Theory of Water-Mills. *W. Waring.*
35. An Improvement on Metalic Conductors or Lightning-rods. *Mr. Robert Patterson:* Honored with the Magellanic Premium, by an Award of the Society in December 1792.
36. An easy and expeditious method of dissipating the noxious Vapour commonly found in Wells and other subterraneous places. *Ebenezer Robinson, Esq.*
37. A method of draining Ponds in level grounds. *Jesse Higgins.*
38. Observations on the severity of the winter, 1779, 1780. *Rev. Matthew Wilson.*
39. A Description of a new Standard for Weights and Measures; in a letter from Mr. John Cooke, of Tipperary in Ireland.
40. Description of a SPRING-BLOCK, designed to assist a Vessel in sailing. *Francis Hopkinson, Esq.* Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by an Award of the Society in December 1790.
*December* 20. eod2w.

### ADVERTISEMENT

FOR the benefit of those who maybe concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be prosented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and prescribed from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called registered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Suffex County. ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Suffex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaosle-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.
Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

## E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.

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